XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, May 17, 1860.

The Senate met, and took a recess till 11 o'clc.k.

Only ten members were present.

The Senate reassembled at 11 o'clock.

No quorum was present.

The bill for the relief of Anson Dart was taken up and postponed till 121 o'clock to-morro.

Mr. ANTHONY (Dem., R. I.) m'ade an explanation in regard to the historical allusion con tained in the speech of Mr. Davis on the 7th of May, and proceeded to show that at the time referred to Rh ode Island was the only spot on the civilized globe where religious toleration was practiced. He (Mr. Anthony) quoted from the instructions to the coloni: A agents from the old charter, and from the early lav so of the colony, to vindicate the claim of Roger Wi liems as the first asserter of religious freedom, and Rhode Island as the place where it was first practice fry indicated.

The resolutions of Mr. DAV AS (Dem., Miss.) were taken up.

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The resolutions of Mr. DAV 18 (Dem., Miss.) were taken up.

Mr. DAVIS resumed bis streech. He said that the Democratic party of the Union, unless they stood on principle, ought to be defor ated and destroyed. The Senator from Illinois had a assailed every prominent Democrat in the countres, not even exempting the President of the United States, whose position should have scaled his lips. He (Davis) denied that the President's letter sustained Union principle of non-intervention as interpreted by him (Douglas). The Senator had referred to a reception he had met with at the hands of an infuriated mole, at Chicago, for the measures he had urged, but he (Davis) believed that the outrage was produced by the Sew ator's support of the Fugitive Slave law—a proposition to plain, that it should have been carried out without the intervention of Congress.

Mr. Davis then and some allusions to the removal of Mr. Douglas from the Committee on Territories, &c., which could not be heard in the galleries. He then referred to the declarations of Mr. Douglas that the delegates if on the Southern States were seceders and belters, and said that they had withdrawn from the Charlest on Convention only because that Convention had to led to announce the true principles of the Democratic party. He (Davis) could not anderstand how men, when they disagreed radically on principle, could continue to act together. It was not an honorable or an upright course. The better way was to proclaim their differences and separate. He denied that the speech of Mr. Yanneey at Charleston is show them that there were no disruptionists or dismininists in the Alabama delegation, and that the charge had been most improperly made. Mr. Davis then quoted from a letter of Alexander H. Stephens to show that he did not sustain, as Mr. Douglas had stated, his theory that "Squatter Sovereignty" was contained in the Nebruska bill and Cincinnati platform. Mr. Douglas had cited only so much of the letter as suited his purpose, and had suppressed that which fully assert President except in a certain contingency, but as this subject had been referred to be would speak to it. The majority resolutions at Charleston asserted the right of Siavery to protection in the Territories. It was true that these resolutions were rejected by the Convention, but not by a majority of the States, nor even by a majority of the delegates assembled there. If each delegate had been allowed, as he should have been, to cast his individual vote, the minority report could never have got a majority of the votes. This last had been a complished by an ing nious arrangement—by suppressing in some cases the vote of a minority of a delegation, and in others by allowing them to vote. By such means as these it was sought to bind the Democracy of the Union to the principles of the Semntor from Illinois. He (Davis) was only attached to a party organization so long as it was useful to secure the ascendancy of correct principles, and not a moment longer. It was wrong to assume that the Federal Government had no duty to perform in protecting the rights of persons and property in the Territories. He referred to the action of Congress in 1799, and at other periods, to show that such protecting was ready afforded. Even under the elder grees in 1799, and at other periods, to show that such protection was freely afforded. Even under the elder Admis this protection was afforded. Mr. Davis then argued to show that the South, in supporting Mr. Cass, had not sustained the doctrine of the Nicholson letter,

had not sustained the doctrine of the Nicholson letter, particularly not as Mr. Douglas construed it. He himself had supported Mr. Cass under protest, and the South had repudiated expressly the construction which Mr. Douglas had put upon that letter. Mr. DOUGLAS (A. L. Dem., Ill.) explained that he had not quoted the vote of South Carolina and Missispipi to show that they sustained the views of Mr. Cass, but that they did not then make them a test.

Mr. DOAVIS sand that in the case of the vote of the South for Mr. Richardson, they voted for him in spite of his doctrines, and because they preferred him to Mr. Banks. Illmois had voted for him (Davis) in Convention for the Vice-Presidency, but he never assumed that by so doing Illinois adopted all of his opinions. In 1836, Illinois voted for Mr. Quitman for the Vice-Presidency who held more extreme doctrines than himself. In the late contest in the House for Speakership, the Southern Democratis voted for Mr. Snith of North Carolina, but I that did not commit them to Know-Nothingism. Mr. Davis then proceeded to show that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of 1848 did not sustain the present theory of "Squatter Sovereignty," as urged by Mr. Douglas. He further showed that it was the uniform practice of Democratic conventions, in reasering principles avowed by a former convention, to add thereto a declaration in regard to questions that had in the meantime arisem. In this connection he reviewed at length the action of the Convention of 1848, did not sensiting principles avowed by a former convention he reviewed at length the action of the Convention of 1848, did not sensiting principles avowed by a former convention of 1848, did not expensed that had in the meantime arisem. In this connection he reviewed at length the action of the Convention of 1848, did not sensiting arisem. had in the meantime arisen. In this con viewed at length the action of the Conventions of 1848, 1852, and 1856, and denied that it was intended by any one of them to deny to Congress the right to protect property on the sea or land, in the territories or elsewhere. He explained that the platform of 1856 only recognized the right of the people of the Territo-ries to act on the question of Shavery when they came to form a State Government, and not before. If it was decided by the Kansas-Nebraska bill that the peowas decided by the Kansas-Nebraska bill that the peo-ple of the Territories had all the power of a sovereign State, what was there to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States? Absolutely notating! How could they numerate the Senator's proposition to refer the matter to the decision of the Supreme Court, while he contended that it was entirely under the control of the people of the Territories! The main question in the Senator's argument was what was non-intervention, and he held it to be the same as "Squat-ter Sovereignty."

ter Sovereignty."
Mr. DOUGLAS explained that he had always de nounced that "Squatter Sovereignty" which set up unauthorized Governments, as in the case of Dakota, Mr. DAVIS—These were cases only where "Squat

ter Sovereignty" could be properly used. It was ther a matter of necessity, because the General Governmen neglected to act. When the Government did act ther the territorial sovereignty ceased.

neglected to act. When the Government did act then the territorial sovereignty ceased.

A discussion on legal points here ensued between Mr. Davis and Mr. Douglas.

Mr. DAVIS asked if the Senator was elected President, whether he would sign a bill passed by Congress to protect property in the Territories I

Mr. DOUGLAS said that it would be time enough to answer that question when he got in the place referred to.

Mr. DAVIS said that he would not press the gentlemate to answer operations that he did not like to answer.

Mr. DAVIS said that he would not press the gentle-man to answer questions that he did not like to answer. Mr. D. then asked if a Territorial Legislature passed a law to embarrass the action of the Fugitive Slave law, would the Senator from Illinois vote to repeal that legislation? Mr. DOUGLAS said that the Supreme Court had

decided that matter. Neither a State nor a Territory could interfere with the rendition of slaves. No legislation was therefore necessary.

Mr. DAVIS said that the Senator had voted for the

act to repeal certain acts passed by the Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas. Air. DOUGLAS said that he had voted to change

Mr. DAVIS said that he thought he had shown that non-intervention, as proclaimed by the Senator, was a shadowy and unsubstantial thing, dependent on circumstances. They could repeal the old French law giving Slavery to Kansas, but could not repeal the old Mexican law prohibiting it in New-Mexico. He then referred to the debates in 1820, when Mr. Macon said that the true policy was non-intervention, but he meant in the absence of hostile legislation, nothing more. The Badger amendment was to assure gentlemen that in the Territories the old French law should not be revived, and they of the South could not be held responsible for establishing Slavery. Southern men do not wish Congress to establish Slavery in the Territories, but they claim the right to go there and be protected. If the right of the people f the Territories is complete, where does Congress get the right to question the Lecompton Constitution, or Mr. DAVIS said that he thought he had shown that the Territories is complete, where does Congress get the right to question the Lecompton Constitution, or ocompel the laws of the Territories to be submitted to Congress? If the right of the people of the Territories is complete, how can the Senstor from Illinois propose to repeal the organic act of Utab! Was he (Davis) wrong in supposing his (Douglas's) descriptions of the wrong in supposing his (Douglas's) descriptions of the tribution of the Kansas as a denunciation of the Kansas bill! The terms of that bill invited contending parties to meet on the plains of Kansas! Southern men were charged with disturbing the harmony of the Democratic party by introducing the present issue, and he supposed this was insisted on with more force because it was sought to deny them their rights. He vehemently denied that Southern men desired, in the cant language used, "to force Slavery on any Territory." All that they asked was that there should be no descriptination against any spe-

et donly in the States of the United States, and the latter could not transfer it to the people of a Territory. Inter could not transfer it to the people of a Territory. Mr. Davis then west thito a Mistory of the Chase amendment to the Compromise bill and Chase amendment to the Compromise bill and Chase amendment to the Compromise bill and the vote upon it, to show that Mr. Douglas in the duty of a Territorial Legislature recognized it as the duty of a Territorial Legislature to protect slave property in the Territories, and that the other upon the varions questions submitted at that other upon the varions question of constitution, had placed himself outside of the Democratic party, and in direct opposition to a Democratic Administration. He further argued that the Dred Scott decision involved more than a mere question of weums and taum. It decided the issue which now existed between the Senator and the Democratic party in favor of the South. He (Douglas) was pursuing a mere ignis factures, and the could have no apprehension about disturbing the growth of the North-West. In conclusion, Mr. Davis said that Mississippi, as in 1851 so in 1860, would readily concede all that was proper. She was still dearly attached to the existing form of government, and clung to the Democratic party as the best hope of the country, but whenever that party becomes recreant to its time-honored principles she will abundon it. Whenever the Union ceases to be a constitutional one—whenever it becomes powerless for the purposes for which it was established—then will they find themselves outside of its confines. There was time to reconcile the dissentions in the Democratic party, and he would not abandon the hope that this might yet be done. I desire no divided flag for the Democracy. I

the books, in living light, is not Fraternity, now and the forever.

Union, Justice, Equality, and Fraternity, now and the forever.

Mr. DUGLAS—I reciprosate every sentiment utility of the property in the property of the p Mr. DOUGLAS-I reciprocate every sentiment ut tion. It is the people, through their delegates in their National Conventions, who constitute the organization. But, Sir, is it true that any man who differs from the But, Sir, is it true that any man who differs from the Administration on any point is out of the party? If so, what becomes of my friend from Georgia, then (Mr. Toombs?) He fought the Administration on the Tariff, and dissented from the President on the Neutrality law, on the Pacific Railroad, and, indeed, I hardly know what he did agree with him upon. [Laghter.] Yet he is in good standing and perfect fellowship. I have yet to learn that the Senator from Mississippi indorses the President on specific duties, and if this is to be the rule, then I am in good company outside of the party. I am very glad to have the Senator call me his friend, and I call him mine, as by the rule he proposes he has put us both out in the cold. Apply that test to any Senator upon this floor, and by the rule every man of you is out of the party. I believe even the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) did not quite come up to the rule. He was a little too weak even the Schater from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) did not quite come up to the rule. He was a little too weak in the knees to stand up under it; and yet, difference of opinion with the President is a test of Democracy. Did the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason) come to the rescue of the President on the Pacific Railroad? Search the record, and you will find I have sustained Mr. Buchanan upon more questions than any one of you. But the test was not made against anybody but me. It is a curious rule, but by your rule I am outside of the party and every one of you with me. But, Sir, it is all a show of folly, attempting to erect an idol to worship, whose word is to be authority to Senators and Representatives. It is allowing the President or his Cabinet to tell us what our duty is. I accede to the Executive branch of the Government freedom of thought and action in the performance of his functions. But when it comes to voting on a measure, I am as independent of him as he is of vaccade he has as independent of him as he is of me, and he has no more right to tell me how I shall vote than I have to tell him what he shall recommend, or whether he shall sign or veto a bill. Whenever I recognize the he shall sign or veto a bill. Whenever I recognize the President, be he who he may, as the head of my party, that can tell me how to vote in this Chamber, then I disgrace and degrade the sovereignty of that State which sent me here. Republics are nominal and a sham unless the representatives of the people and of the States are as independent of the Executive as he is of them. I do not plead guilty, therefore, to the impeachment that I am outside of the Democratic organization, or ever was. I appeal from this test as a presidential ediet, to the Grated Council of the party itself, the national Convention. Judging by their test, I am inside, and every man who is willing to the national Convention. Judging by their test, I am inside, and every man who is willing to fight under the old flag of 1852 is inside with me. Every man who demands no new test is inside, and only those are bolters and seceders, who reject the platonly those are bolters and seceders, who reject the platform and try to break up the organization because the party will not now abandon its time-honored principles and take up those which it has so uniformly rejected for so many years. The Senator loves the party, but loves to have the party agree with him, and then he will fight for it. I wish him to bear in mind that the party never did indorse this new article of faith which he is now threatening to use to the disruption of the party, unless it can be adopted. The party rejected it in 1848, scouted it in 1852, denounced it in 1858, and again in 1860. The party stands with its old flag, under its old organization, proclaiming its time-honored creed, making no variations whatever, and that is held to be sufficient to disrupt the only party that is adequate to the preservation of the Union. The only question is, Whether it is better to have a Democratic Administration on the same platform that

two were distinct. He did not be we the Southern States would approve the action of the seceding delegates. They were simply gents, whose actions will be disayowed. Alabam to-may is willing to remain in the Union in harmon, with the Northern Democracy, on the came terms and conditions on which we have heretofore agreed. Then they could fight a battle that would strike terror to the ranks of the Republicans, who are looking at this fight among ourselves with joy, in the hope the party may be destroyed. He then gave a history of the Dred Scott case, denying that it was a decision of the Court on the judicial question of power of the Territorial Legislature. The Senator has got one idea in his brain, and he was afraid it would drive all the rest out. That is, that protection was the chief end of government. He was willing to give all the protection required by the Constitution, but could go no further. He should not have introduced the Convention had not the Senator first brought it in. He did it only in self-defense. The Senator has teld us that seventeen Democratic States went for a platform that was rejected, and that the minority of other States did not retain a certain Democratic State among them. Let us look at the States you call Democratic. Do you call Maryland one of them?

Mr. DAVIS—I hope so.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Hope is one thing, and certainty another. Mr. Buchanan hoped to get it in 1856. Did he get it? Illinois has never failed to give her vote for the Democratic candidate. Can you say as much for Mississippi? [To Mr. Davis.]

Mr. DAVIS—Pretty near it. We all know tha Illinois would not have done it the last time, had not there been three candidates in the field. Now, wriggle, out of that if you can.

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there been three candidates in the field. Now, wriggle out of that if you can.

Mr. DOUGLAS did not wish to wriggle, but would take the facts. They gave James Buchanan a majority of 9,000. Illinois, therefore, had never failed the Democracy in these Presidential struggles, and it was rather bard to taunt her with being an uncertain State, and then come and claim Kentucky as a certain State. How many times has she voted Democratic in you lifetime or mine? She is a glorious State; still, when did she ever vote for the Democratic party, except the last time, and then for Mr. Jackson. Tennessee is claimed as a certain State; yet she voted for Mr. Scott in 1852, and has ten members to seven against the party in the House. Kentucky has an equal number of Opposition, provided one contested seat is decided right. North Carolina sends here men who will vote against a Democrat, should the election go to the House of Representatives.

party in the House. Kentucky has an equal number of Opposition, provided one contested seat is decided right. North Carolina sends here men who will vote against a Democrat, should the election goto the House of Representatives.

In 1852 the South gave more votes against Mr. Pierce than the North did, and the North has never failed except when fighting the battles of the South. Every Northern State has failed at times, except Illinois, and now she is to be distrauchised because she is uncertain. I should like to know how many States will be certain if you repudiate the Cincinnati platform, if you pull down the old Democratic banner and run up this new Yancey flag of intervention? We are told that the South cannot be curried on this Charleston platform. If she cannot, are these States certainly Democratic? The Senator hopes the party may be reamited. It is very easy. Only just acquiesce in his decisions, and go on and make the nomination. Let the Democratic Senators attend to their official duties, and leave the National Conventions to make their platforms—then the party will be united. Where Where does this struggle come from? From our own caucus chambers; and not less than twelve Southern Senators warned you in that cancus against trying to force a platform on the party. I do not know that the people ever put it in a Senator's commission to construct a platform for the National Conventions, on the supposition that the delegates had not sense enough to do it for themselves. Although the action of this cancus was heralded to the world, it did not have its effect on the Convention. The Charleston Convention spurned it, and ratified the old platform. Is it supposed new by this discussion, and the votes that may be given, to frighten the Democratic party at Baltinore into an abandonment of this principle? What other object can there be in pressing these resolutions to a vote at this time? Why is the public business to a vote at this time? Why is the public business postponed, and made to give place to abstract reso

count. Then, if the fight is against the man, why not say so? Why press abstract resolutions? He (Douglas) had only spoken in self-defense.

The subject was then postponed until to-morrow, when, after an executive session, the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Very few members were in attendance, and the House took a recess till 2 o'clock, to emable the members to attend the presentation of the Japanese Embassy to the President.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) stated that the Supreme Court of New York had certified that they were un-

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) stated that the Supreme Court of New-York had certified that they were unside, for want of time, to take testimony in the contested election case of Williamson agt. Sickles, as required by order of the House. He then reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Supreme Court be authorized and requested to appoint a Counsellor at Law to take testimony in the case, the same to be resumed at the point already reached before the Court.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Jowa) from the Military Committee, reported a bill regulating army contracts, and a bill for retiring supernumerary and other disabled officers from the army.

icers from the army.

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.), from the Covode

Committee, made a report in reference to the testimony of Cornelius Wendell and F. W. Walker, moving that

it be printed, and recommending the passage of a reso lution that F. W. Walker be expelled from the House and the reporters' gallery. He (Winslow) then moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said that if there was Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Obio) said that if there was any reporter in the gallery who should not be there, he ought to be expelled. The testimony of Wendell, in relation to his acquaintance and business with Walker, was read, by which it appeared that Wendell gave Walker certain sums of money, selecting for his generosity such men as he supposed had influence. Walker had been closely interrogated by the Committee, and had said, in substance, that he received no money from Mr. Wendell, or any other person, for assisting in the passage of any measure or particular bill before Congress. He received an equivalent to \$2,5:00 from Mr. Wendell a day or two before the adjournment last session. At the time he received the notes no words were exchanged between them, although at various Wendell a day or two before the adjournment last session. At the time he received the notes no words were exchanged between them, although at various other times Mr. Wendell had spoken to him about good will. He could not recollect that Mr. Wendell spoke to him about any specific measure before the present Congress, but during this he had spoken about printing matters, about which he (Walker) had his suspicion. He was opposed to the passage of the Leconpton bill. He had occasionally received windfalls without a word being said. A gentleman once put \$500 in his hand without saying a word. Others who had acted likewise, never had measures before Congress in their lives. He said he was interested in some matters before Congress, including the claim of E. K. Collins & Co., a balance being due them for mail service. He could not say he had any agreement with them, but felt an interest in getting it through. He was the correspondent of The New-York Express, and was also very much interested politically. He repeated that he did nothing to assist in passing the Lecompton or English bill, being opposed to it. In conclusion, in answer to persistent questions of the Committee, he said he thought Mr. Wendell gave him the money for his general good will, and for no specific service that he was aware of. He was a Straight-out American.

Mr. BOTELER (S. Am., Va.) asked, as an act of common justice, that a letter he received to-day from the editors of The New-York Express when the English bill was passed; further, that The Express opposed that measure, as it did all Lecompton legislation: and that the money paid by Mr. Wendell to Mr. Walker never reached the editors.

Mr. WINSLOW said that there was no intimation or word before the Committee implicating in the slight-

of the members of Congress. It was cown that reports are prevailing in the country had no measure can pass except by the employment of money. Much of this scandal has grown out of the ill conduct of persons who abuse the privileges of ne reporter's gallery, and who influence persons having business before Congress with the belief that they cannot have their claims attended to without money. The honor and dignity of this House require the passage of this resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would expel any reporter who acted as a lobby agent, thus violating the condition on which they are admitted to the reporter's gallery.

The resolution was adopted.

The Honor resumed the consideration of and passed the Post-Office Deficiency bill. The bill appropriates \$7,594,000 for the transportation of the mails inland, and directs the Postma-ter-General to restore the inland mail service on all the routes under the contract of the 4th of March, 1859, unless the same have expired by their own limitation, or improved service over the passed the property of the resolution of the wise,

of the 4th of March, 1859, unless the same have expired by their own limitation, or improved service over said routes has been furnished by railroad or otherwise, and where the service has been actually performed by the contractor, notwithstanding such discontinuance, the Postmarter-General shall pay the contractors as if no change had been ordered, but he shall not be required to restore the service on any of the routes beyond one daily mail each way. The service of the steamship Isabel, at \$50,000 per annum, from Charleston, via Savannah and Key West to Havana, until 30th of June, 1863, is specially restored. The bill also makes an appropriation to pay Postmaster's clerks and for other contingencies: also, an appropriation of \$5,800,000 to supply deficiencies in the revenue. It also appropriates \$80,000 for the Collins Company as due under the late contract for carrying the mails between New-York and Liverpool. The total amount appropriated is thirteen millions and a half.

to the Deficiency and Consular and Diplomatic appro-priation bills, and then proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary expenses of the Government.

of the Government.

Without concluding the subject, however, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

From The London Daily News.

From The London Daily News.

The following letter, describing the beginnings of the Sicilian insurrection, is from the pen of an English gentleman, whose family have kindly placed it at our disposal for publication:

April 13, on hoard the steamer Milan.

I will give you an account as well as I can of what has happened during the last ten days at Palermo, and of the revolution in the other parts of the island. Sicily has been in a very disturbed state for some time, so nuch so that but fight tourists have crossed over from Naples this year, and an outbreak has been constantly expected from day to day, and the town was full of troops, the garrison consisting of nearly ten thousand men. In fact, so confidently was it expected, that I put off the expedition I had intended to Messina, Catania, and Syracuse, preferring to wait a little longer, and the event proved that I was quite right in so doing. Well, on the evening of Tuesday, the 3d, I was sitting talking, after dinner, with Mr. — and an American gentleman, when the head-waiter, who was a Modence, came up with a very mysterious air, and assured me that the revolution was going to break out the next morning.

He was right, for show 4o/clock on Wednesday morn

cse, came up with a very mysterious air, and assured me that the revolution was going to break out the next morning.

He was right, for about 40'clock on Wednesday morning, I was awoke by firing and shouting in the town; so I got up and dressed immediately. On going downstairs I found every one busy in closing the lower windows and barring the gates—the firing still continuing. Of course, as long as the fighting lasted no one ventured out, for we found on going on to the balcony that the bullets were whistling about in very unpleasant proximity; and we thought it advisable to retreat indoors, as the firing was going on close to the hotel, the Trinacria). Of course, at first we could not ascertain anything of what was going on in the streets, except that a body of troops passed down the street in which the hotel is situated, firing right and left as they marched down, though the windows were closed in ail the houses, and little or no resistance was made, in our street at least. At 9 o'clock the firing ceased, and I ventured into the street to look about me. Certainly, close to the hotel there were but few signs of fighting laving taken place. There were bullet marks upon the walls, and sandry panes broken from the soldiers firing at the windows as they passed along; but only from this and the utterly deserted appearance of the streets would it have been supposed that anything unusual had taken place. I saw a dead insurgent lying in a side street; he and a woman, who was a servant-maid of a German family who lived close to the Trincaria, were the only people killed in our street. I had a conversation afterward with one of the officers of our ship, the Argus, who was in the street at the time when the troops marched down it. He said that the only insurgents he saw were five or six men at the corner, one of whom said to him. street at the time when the troops marched down it. He said that the only insurgents he saw were live or six men at the corner, one of whom said to him, "Siete con noi," to which of course he made no reply; and at that moment the Neapolitan troops made their nppearance at the other end, and it was with great apparent difficulty that their officers could get them forward, as they did not seem to reliab the chance of being shot at from the windows; however, as no one did fire at them but the four or five men at the further end, they marched bravely down, firing right and left at the houses, killing one of the few insurgents in the street and one woman, as I mentioned betore. Of course, as the troops approached, my informparties, and as they were not supported by the Paler-nitans en masse, and did not succeed in siezing and occupying any important point in the city, it was, of to put down the affair at once; otherwise had the Pai-ermitans risen in earnest, and there had been hard lighting, I think the troops would have been beaten— as they are young and newly raised, and, what is more, all Neapolitans. The insurrection commenced, it at pears, at the Capuchin convent, called the Gancia, close to the hotel, and when it was taken by the troops,

was given up to plender—the place was completely gutted by the Neapolitan soldiers, and the books of the abrary thrown out of the windows into the street, together with everything else in the convent.

One of the soldiers recounted to a gentleman how the convent was taken, and detailed his own valorous One of the soldiers recounted to a gentleman how the convent was taken, and detailed his own valorous deeds in the assault—how in one room he broke open a cupboard, in which they found a Capachin monk with a musket, who fired and missed him, upon which he tired in return, and shot him dead. . . . As the firing was not quite over. I ventin ed into the Via Toledo to see how things looked. This street is generally so crowded that it is difficult sometimes to move along, but now not a soul was to be seen, and the street, from its deserted appearance, looked twice as wide as usual. There was no one to be seen but scattered parties of troops. As I passed up the Toledo I saw a large hand cart drawn by three soldiers, containing the pots and pans and cooking utensits of the unfortunate Franciscans, which served to give rather a ludierous character to the scene. At the appear end of the Teledo were bodies of troops with brass field-pieces, and the square in front of the king's palace was full of them, and two guns were so placed as to sweep Toledo from end to end. I did not see any prisoners myself, but A—told me that he saw some peasants tied together by the thumbs with whipcord, and he believed that they were going to be shot immediately. I believe the outbreak was commenced by people who came in from the country, who expected the townspeople to rise, but they did not. Had they done so, I think the revolution would have succeeded, for the autorities were panie-stricken. Signor C—was out of his senses with fear, for his life would not have been worth a bajoccho had the insurgents been successful. I was told it at the terror he displaced was utterly buit. of his senses with fear, for ma me women successful. I worth a bajoccho had the insurgents been successful. I was told that the terror be displayed was utterly ludi-terror be displayed was utterly ludiwas told that to the cross, though decidedly not without reason; for had the troops been beaten, the police and sbirri would have the intense hatred the troops been beaten, the police and sbirri would have been murdered to a certainty, from the intense hatred borne to them by the people. From what I can gather from the residents, English as well as Americans, the tyranny and brutality of the police is beyond concep-tion. But, however much the Palermians hate the Government, they certainly did not rise; but they have been three times disarmed since 1848, and I do not think they have the power to do much, and from the enormous number of spics in the service of the Govern-ment such mutual distrust has arisen that the Sicilians no longer confide in each other as they did in 1848. no longer confide in each other as they did in 1848, and though there is a great deal of talk, little is done. and though there is a great deal of talk, little is done.

Mr. ——, who was staying at the Trinacria, went to sepesta with his courier. He wauted me to accompany him, but he intended making the journey in such a hurry that I gave up the idea. As the insurrection broke out the day he was to return, I was very anxious about him; for though the affair was over in the town, yet I knew there was a great probability of there being fighting outside and in the country. However, at 6 o'clock he drove into the hotel, and gave me an account of what he had seen outside. He had left Segesta rather later than he had intended, and in reaching a small yillage about half way from Palermo. Segeta rather later than he had intended, and in reaching a small village about half way from Palermo, he found it filled with insurgents, about 300 or 400 in number, all armed. They were very civil to him, and advised him on no account to proceed, but to stay with them that evening and go to Palermo next morning, offering him the use of a house in the village if he choice to stay. However, he very wisely resolved to hush on.

After passing several bodies of insurgents, they at last arrived at the first outpost of the Neapolitans. As they approached, one of the soldiers ran out and ordered them to step. This so frightened the driver that at first he was unable to do so, upon which the soldier presented his musket at Mr.—s head, and threatened to fire. This, however, he did not do, as at that moment they pulled up. After a long talk with the efficer who commanded the outpost, they were allowed to proceed, but it was with great difficulty they ob-

tained permission to pass the city gates. The street were so full of troops that they could hardly passeperically at the upper and of the town. I met expected the atternood, who they have a the course of the afternood, who they have a the time! I did not believe, serious to the hard have a the time! I did not believe, serious to the hard have a the time! I did not believe, serious to rise in the morning, that, with the troops quite ready, and the important points of the town in their hands, and the principal streets commanded by field-pieces, I did not think it possible that any further attempt would be made in the town, whatever might be the result of the fighting outside. The result proved I was right, for the town was quite quiet that night. The next morning we learn'd that the country people had possession of the Hangaria, and that the toops were marching out against them. A Neapolitan figure that was in the morning and the town of the hard firing on the insurgents with her norning at the morning and the town of the hard firing on the insurgents with her norning to line the guar. L—told me that from his skip he could see the party that the steamer was firing at. They were two miles off, and had planted a staff with the Piedmontese colors upon a small hillock; the healt olled down hill, and did not burst till it arrived at the bottom, doing no harm. All the other shots fell short, though they were firing for some time. The result of the morning's fight was difficult to ascertain. It appears that the troops do not like to venture far into the country, and its difficult to ascertain. It appears that the troops do not like to venture far into the country, and they will find the affair more troublesome than they imagine. They have succeeded in cushing the revolt at Falermo for a while, a blow which ought, of course, at 4, and at 4jo-cleak we were quely given to understand by the police that the steamer to be on board by 4 at the latest; so Mr. — and I went on board, of course, at 4, and at 4jo-cleak we were quel

parts of Sicily are concerned we know have about a here.

After being out of Palermo about a couple of hours, I was surprised to see an individual on the quarter-deck whom I had not perceived before—for there were only two passengers beside myself. Shortly after, I was told that he was a refugee, who had hid himself on board till the steamer was well out to sea. He had been engaged in the affair of the Capuchine convent, and on finding that he and his friends were not supported by the people, and that the enterprise was hopeless, concealed himself for more than a week, in hourly expectation of being taken and shor. Hearing that the Milan was in port, and about to sail for Gibraltar, he determined to make an effort to escape, but the gates Milan was in port, and about to sail for Gibraltar, he determined to make an effort to escape, but the gates were so strictly guarded that it was hopeless to attempt escape into the country. So two days before the Milan left he walked quietly past the sentry to the landing-place, took a boat, and, without having been taken any notice of, came on board the steamer. He says the reason why they attempted to rise when they did was, that the police had made so many arrests of the leads of their party that they were forced to attempt something, though not well prepared. I forgot to say that as we were leaving the post we heard aring in the courtyard of the Fort, which commands the harbor, and we learnt that the authorit es had just shot fourteen persons, three of whom were priests.

THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY .-Among other army officers present at the recention of the Japanese Embassy by the President and Cabinet at Washington yesterday, were Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Generals Totten, Jesup, Churchill and Johnson; Colonels Roberts, Thomas, Cook, Craige, Childs, Taylor, Major Ramsey; and of the Navy Captains Smith, Shurbrick, Buchanan, Tatuall, and Col. Harris of the Marine Corps. They were in full dress, and made a splendid appearance. A French naval officer was also n the distinguished throng. In addition to other gentlemen holding high public positions were Minister Presten and Assistant-Secretary of State Appleton.

The letter accrediting the Japanese Commissioner to the Government of the United States was unrolled from a large and magnificent scarlet satin envelope. When the Embassy first retired from the East room it was for the purpose of bringing with them the im perial or principal embassador, who, according to their etiquette, could not be present at the delivery of the letter accrediting them. The demeanor of the Japanese was exceedingly grave and solemn. Their ap pearance contrasted strangely but impressively with that of the deeply interested spectators.

During the entire ceremony, whenever the eyes of Japanese official were raised from the ground, they were directed to the President and to his counten only. So rigidly was this practice observed, that it cemed that no one of the Japanese could have seen the countenances of those surrounding them, excepting those of the few distinguished gentlemen to whom they were introduced.

Some of the Japanese during the afternoon took an

Capt. Raymond of the brig Judith Somes, from Ponce, P. R., arrived yesterday, reports on the 15th inst., in lat. 370 52', lon. 74°, saw a schooner with colors union down, and ran down to her. She proved to be the Token of St. George, Capt. Wall, from Virginia for Thomaston, loaded with ship timber. The captain requested to be taken off, his schooner having sprung a leak a few hours previous to sighting the rig, and had then 4! feet water in her, and gaining rapidly. We succeeded in taking them off, five i number, and brought them to this city. As it was blowing a gale from the north-east at the time, and a heavy sea running, they did not save anything but what they stood in.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

With a single remark we offer these letters and comme

DR. HUMPHERYS: Your medicines are giving increased satisfaction to those who have used them most, and who know most about them. There are three cases of which I wish specially to speak, as follows:

Neuralgia.—Mr. A. B. J., of this place, was attacked one year are this spring with this distressing complaint in his head, face and teeth, together with a diseased stomach, so as to until him for labor for several weeks, and was, during much of the time, contined to his bed. By taking loss than one box of Neuraleia. Pills and a few of your Dyspersia Pills, he was entirely cored in a very short time, and has had no return since.

Pills.—A middle-aged waman in this place, who has been affected with Piles for some time, and who felled of being cared by a physic ian, who is called skillful in this complaint, was, cured in a very short time by taking less than one box of your invaluable Pills Pills.

Another.—Mr. R. H. of this place, who last Fall was cured of an inveterate cough and cold, which threatened to end in a quick consumption, by the Cough Pills, had been suffering for a few weeks past severely with blind Piles, and was induced by me to try your Pills. This. His son told me hat First day, that he experienced entire relief in forty-eight hours, to his complete actorishment and delight. I could this asheet and more in giving instances of the success of these remedies in cases of Coughs, Colds, Croop, Worms, Dyspepsis, Fever, and similar diseases.

This truly,

Brongery's Mills, N. Y., June IT, 1899.

Dr. Hemphereys—Deer Sire Permit me to say that your

Thine truly, C. D. MEAD,

BLODGETT'S MILLS, N. Y., June 17, 1889,
Dr. HUMPHERYS—Dear Sir.: Permit me to say that yo

BLODGETT'S MILLS, N. Y., June 17, 1899.

Dr. HUMPHERYS—Dear Sir.: Permit me to say that your medicines merit the approbation of many in this commonity. In my own case they have performed a wonderful cure. I had been afficied with a cough over a year. The disease seemed to be in the throat and stomach; my strength was giving out and my friends thought I should live but a short time. When I received your medicine I commenced the use of the Govan Prizis, which for a day or two appeared to aggravate the case, but on the third day after I commenced taking them my hourseness gave way, my cough became loose, and I have been gaining instrength and vigor daily, and am now shout my usual health, and have reason to be grateful to you for your invaluable remedies. Very truly yours. CLARISSA HOPKINS.

Mrs. H. E. Welker, No. 42 Silver-st., Boston, writes:

Dr. HUMPHRIES—Dear Sir: I have now used your medicines in my family about four years, and, with the blessing of God, have carried my children, three in number, through the Measlee, Munny, Chickenpox, Whooping cough, and my young eet the Scatlet Fever, without ever having a physician in my house. I have also given your Specific Remedies to my friends in namy instances, and have always been gratiled with prompt and satisfactory results. Very respectfully.

West Hellen E. Walker.

Mrs. HELEN E. WALKER.

From Cyrus Burkens, e.g., Saugerties, N. Y.

Your Remedies have effected many cures here. No. 7 has proved an excellent Parkenstyre as well as Curr for coughs, colds, &c. No. 10, for dyspepsis, and No. 9, or Headache Pills, have cartainly given the best satisfaction. The same can be said of your fingermarie, Salt Rhhuus, and Dusrntray Remedies; and the frequent cells for Ophthalast Pills give sure evidence of their efficacy in case of sore, weak, or inframed eyes. As a series of Domestic Remedies, they are unequaled.

F. Humphers, M. D.—Bear Sir: " Your Catarri Fills cured my wife of a catarrh of eighteen months' standing for which she had previously taken aliopathic medicines in vain I este in them highly. Yours respectfully, J. G. Williamson.

WHAT OUR AGENTS SAY.

We have sold more of Humphreys' Homeopathic remediation of all other popular medicines together this year.

ADEL WEST, Meridian, N. Y.

Your medicines have given entire satisfaction to all that give here a fair trial.

Laston, Washington Co., N. Y.

Easton, Washington Co., N. Y.

HOLONE, Mass., July 22, 1829.

Messrs. F. HUMPHRNYS & Co.—Gents: Your medicines are selling well, and give good satisfaction. I shall want more soon. There is no trouble in selling your medicines. I can warrant them to cure better than any medicine I have ever soid. People who even thought that imagination made the cure, are now satisfied that there is something more than imagination in them, and consider them the most effective curative agents.

E. H. FLAGG.

Rochester, N. Y., July, 1849.

F. Humphreys & Co.—Gents: * * Your remedies said well here, and unlike most of the medicines that sell by advertising, give general satisfaction whenever they are used. Your truly.

E. KING, & Co.

Your medicines give good satisfaction, and the longer I keep them the more I sell.

E. W. SUTTON, Cooper's Plains, N. Y.

E. W. SUTTON, Cooper's Plains, N. Y. Your medicines give as good satisfaction as any medicines we E. S. VAIL, Romaius, N. Y.

Your Fever and Ague Pills have cured in all cases. I. P. WILSON, Frankfort, N. Y. Your medicines are daily coming more into favor with the people. They act promptly and effectually. E. E. SFRAGUE, M. D., Oswego, N. Y.

Your medicines her given good satisfaction. One case Ague, of two years' standing, was entirely cured by your Ague Fils.

DANIEL WITTER, esq., South fiend, Ia.

Your Fever and Ague Pills, in connection with No. 10, have not failed to cure in any case.

D. STERLING, Eston Rapids, Mich.

Your medicines have given universal satisfaction here. Please send as four dozen of your Cough Pills, which are now selling ADAMS & FAY, Sandasky, Ohio. Your Specific Medicines are used by every Homeopathic family in our city, and give universal satisfaction.
WILLIAM BRISTOL & Co., Citica, N. Y.

Our unprecedented large sales of your medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkshie cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and caring disease is too well established in this commonity to require any such certificates.

A. & J. E. BELLL, Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Thomas G. Peck, Lasale, Illinois, writes:

The Specifics in this section of the country have given universal satisfaction. A large number of people are daily using them, and with the best possible results. I consider them, from my extensive experience, to be great bleadings to a community, and shell do all in my power to extend their circulation.

Yours very respectfully.

THOMAS G. PECK.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES. No.

1-For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammetion-Heat Pain.

1-For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation—Heat, Pain,
Restleamers.
2-For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Veracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed.
2-For Colic, Teething, Crying, and Wakefolness, SlowGrowth, and Feebleness of Inflants.
4-For Barricas of Chiltren or Adults, Choicea Inflamtum, and
Summer Complaint.
5-For Dysentery or bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious
Colic, Fall Dysentery.
6-For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausca, and Vomiting,
Asthmatic Breathing. Astlanatic Breathing.
7—For Congts, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Induenza, an

Sole Throat.

8-For Tootbache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgis, and Tie Deloreux.

9-For Headsches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head. 10—For Dypp paia, weak acid, or deranged Stomach, Consti-pation, Liver Complaint.
11—For Suppressed Menses, or exanty, or delaying, green sickness.

12-For M Lescorrhea or Whites, bearing down too profuse 13-For Croup, hoarse croupy Cough, difficultand oppressed Breathing

14-Fer Salt Lieu II. Crusty Emptions, Erysipelas, Scald

Bicad, Barber's Itch.

15-Fer Rheumatism, Fain, Lameness, or soreness in the
Chest Back, Side, or Limits.

16-Fer Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old

IT-For Piles, internal or external blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate.

18-For Opinthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight.

19-For Catarrh, neute or chronic, dry or flowing. Cold in the Head, influenza.

20-For Whooping Cough, shortening and pelliating it, or Spasmodic Lough.

21-For Asthma, expressed, difficult, labored breathing cough and expectation.

22-For Ear Discharges, noise in the head, impaired hearing searchs.

22-For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Chi Obers. and Old Cleers.
2.—For Occurs! Deblity, Physical or Nervous Weakness....
2.—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tunid Swelling, with

Scanty Secretions.

26 For Sec Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Naussa, Vomiting Ser For Urimary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Paintal Urination.

26 For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Deblity.

29 For Service Or Canker.

PRICE. The entire set case of Twenty eight large vials, in mo-rocco, and Book of Directions.

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Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Direc Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and Book of Direc-Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and Book of Direct Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians. . . . 1 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS. We rend these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on re-

ceipt of the price. N. B.-The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 22, large size, and in making up a \$2 or \$1 case this must be re membered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in send ing for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look ever the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medic . will be duly returned by mall or express.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in town or community in the United States. Address

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